

Sustainability Communication through Green Marketing: Strengthening Consumer Awareness and Corporate Environmental Integrity

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ABSTRACT

This literature-based study explores the role of green marketing strategies in enhancing consumer environmental awareness and fostering authentic ecological engagement. It synthesizes a wide range of scholarly sources to identify how transparency, emotional resonance, education, and ethical consistency contribute to effective green communication. The study reveals that consumer responses to green marketing are significantly influenced by the perceived credibility and coherence of environmental claims. Companies that integrate environmental values into their brand identity, operations, and stakeholder dialogue are more likely to gain public trust and stimulate behavioral change. The analysis further discusses the dangers of superficial green campaigns and highlights the importance of participatory, educational, and regulated approaches. Green marketing, when grounded in sincerity and supported by interdisciplinary alignment, becomes a transformative force in promoting sustainability literacy and fostering socially responsible consumption. The findings underscore the necessity of aligning marketing ethics with corporate environmental commitments to ensure long-term impact and trust. This study contributes to the academic discourse by offering a framework that connects marketing practice to environmental stewardship.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental awareness has gradually emerged as a pivotal force reshaping consumer preferences and business strategies in the global market. Growing concerns over climate change, pollution, and ecological degradation have pushed sustainability from the margins of discourse into the core of corporate identity. In this transformation, marketing functions have undergone significant reconsideration, particularly in their ability to influence societal values and behavior. Green marketing, as an evolving discipline, seeks to bridge ecological responsibility and corporate outreach, reconfiguring the relationship between business entities and environmentally conscious consumers (Rustam et al., 2020).

The concept of green marketing in the current climate of transformation is no longer seen as a fringe innovation but rather as an important adaptation to shifting expectations in social-environmental spheres.

The notion of sustainability has moved beyond environmental compliance to become a fundamental aspect of branding, product design, and communication. Corporations are now compelled to reposition their value propositions to reflect environmental commitments, not only to gain competitive advantage but to retain legitimacy in a society that increasingly values ecological accountability. This repositioning is especially salient in industries where ecological impact is high, and consumer scrutiny is sharp (Ghorai & Sengupta, 2021).

What distinguishes green marketing is its potential to communicate complex environmental values in accessible and persuasive formats. Through branding, advertising, packaging, and product labeling, companies are able to align themselves with global movements toward environmental stewardship. The genuine impact of such efforts on consumer awareness remains an open question.

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Green marketing is often scrutinized for its susceptibility to superficial implementation—commonly termed “greenwashing”—where environmental claims lack substance or measurable outcomes. This presents a challenge to both ethical marketing and the larger aim of behavioral change (Haq et al., 2021).

Within this framework, understanding how green marketing contributes to the formation of consumer environmental consciousness becomes a critical scholarly endeavor. The literature must not only address marketing effectiveness but also interrogate the social mechanisms by which values are transmitted, adopted, or rejected. It becomes necessary to examine how the symbolic and functional dimensions of marketing intersect with environmental education, public discourse, and policy frameworks. An integrated examination of green marketing as both communicative practice and socio-environmental influence is thus essential for a comprehensive understanding of its implications (Arbaina & Suresh, 2019).

The scholarly discussion on green marketing frequently notes an ambiguity between stated environmental commitments and actual consumer transformation. Peattie and Crane (2005) emphasized that while green marketing has potential, it often fails to achieve meaningful results due to poor integration between sustainability values and organizational practices. The marketing discourse tends to emphasize message appeal without adequately translating those appeals into product integrity or behavioral incentives. This disjunction undermines public trust and weakens the educational function of green campaigns.

Another recurring issue in the literature concerns the lack of standardization in environmental communication. Claims such as “eco-friendly,” “biodegradable,” or “carbon neutral” are often used with minimal oversight or verification. Ottman (1998) argued that consumers face difficulties differentiating between genuine sustainability efforts and marketing rhetoric, thereby diluting the persuasive impact of green messaging. This vagueness not only affects consumer decision-making but also compromises the legitimacy of the green marketing movement as a whole.

Research has pointed to the uneven influence of green marketing across demographic and cultural groups. Banerjee et al. (1995) noted that environmental concerns are filtered through socio-economic and regional lenses, affecting both receptiveness to green messages and purchasing behaviors. Environmental considerations remain secondary about to price, utility, or brand loyalty.

This reality complicates assumptions about green marketing as a universally effective strategy and suggests the need for greater segmentation and contextual understanding.

Close analysis of this topic is imperative as it connects environmental sustainability with corporate ethics, communication studies, and behavioral economics. The success or failure of green marketing reflects broader dynamics in how societies interpret and act upon ecological knowledge. It also shapes how environmental consciousness is cultivated not through policy mandates alone, but through everyday consumer interactions and market choices. Investigating this area provides key insight into the efficacy of private sector engagement in public ecological education.

At the core of this inquiry lies the need to question whether green marketing functions primarily as a vehicle for awareness or merely as a strategy for brand differentiation. The implications of this distinction are vast, influencing regulatory approaches, consumer expectations, and organizational identity. A literature-based study can help map the spectrum of green marketing practices and their alignment with genuine environmental education, revealing the potential for synergy or the risk of misalignment between intention and impact.

This study aims to explore how green marketing strategies can foster greater consumer awareness of environmental issues through communication channels that emphasize authenticity, consistency, and ecological accountability. Through a comprehensive review of literature, the research seeks to identify key elements within green marketing frameworks that contribute to behavioral shifts toward sustainability. This analysis offers theoretical insight into the relationship between marketing ethics and ecological literacy, contributing to the growing discourse on responsible corporate communication.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a literature review approach as its central method to examine how green marketing strategies contribute to environmental awareness among consumers. As a qualitative form of inquiry, the literature review allows for critical engagement with existing research, theoretical frameworks, and empirical findings relevant to the topic. This method is particularly effective for synthesizing diverse perspectives, identifying conceptual gaps, and framing future lines of inquiry. According to Hart (1998), a well-structured literature review does not simply summarize prior studies but critically analyzes and integrates the knowledge base to offer fresh interpretations and insights. In this research,

the review spans academic journals, books, policy reports, and case studies, selected for their relevance, credibility, and contribution to the discourse on green marketing and consumer behavior.

The selection of materials follows a thematic categorization, focusing on three primary dimensions: 1) Theoretical foundations of green marketing and environmental communication; 2) Empirical studies on consumer response to green marketing initiatives; and 3) Discussions of ethical and regulatory challenges in green promotional practices. The analysis is structured to trace the evolution of thought across different academic periods and to highlight key debates surrounding authenticity, impact, and standardization. As noted by Boote and Beile (2005), methodological rigor in literature-based research requires systematic inclusion and critical comparison of sources to prevent bias and ensure scholarly depth. This approach ensures that the conclusions drawn are not only reflective of prevailing academic thought but are also capable of offering practical implications for marketers and policy-makers seeking to enhance ecological literacy through strategic communication.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In an era marked by escalating environmental degradation, the responsibility of shaping public perception toward sustainability extends beyond legislative frameworks and scientific discourse. Corporations, as powerful cultural agents, possess the communicative tools to influence consumer ideologies and preferences. Among these tools, marketing has emerged not only as a vehicle for product dissemination but as a conduit for value transmission. Within this sphere, the emergence of environmentally-conscious branding has sparked important debates regarding the ethical role of commercial entities in the stewardship of ecological futures (Iacobucci et al., 2020).

Marketing traditionally operates within the domain of persuasion—stimulating desires, enhancing brand loyalty, and differentiating goods in competitive markets. However, when environmental imperatives enter this framework, the boundaries between commerce and conscience begin to blur. Simply promoting the ecological superiority of a product is insufficient if the narrative fails to resonate with broader ethical considerations. The evolution of marketing toward more socially responsive practices suggests a need for campaigns that appeal not only to lifestyle aspirations but to civic responsibility and long-term planetary well-being (Venugopal, 2020).

The cultivation of ecological awareness through marketing requires a recalibration of message priorities. Sustainability values should be deeply integrated into the brand narrative, rather than being an additional or symbolic element. Consumers are increasingly critical of superficial claims and demand deeper alignment between corporate rhetoric and environmental action. This shift imposes a dual burden on marketers: they must not only educate audiences about the value of sustainable behavior but simultaneously foster a sense of shared obligation. Such engagement depends on clarity, transparency, and a willingness to challenge habitual consumption patterns without alienating or overwhelming the audience (Varadarajan, 2016).

One of the distinctive characteristics of green marketing that distinguishes it significantly from traditional promotional approaches is its dialogic nature. When brands create space for consumers to participate in conversations about ethics, stewardship, and social impact, marketing ceases to be unidirectional. Instead, it becomes a co-constructed narrative rooted in collective transformation. This model recognizes the consumer not as a passive recipient but as an active agent in environmental reform, capable of influencing both corporate practices and cultural norms (Grubor & Milovanov, 2017). Green marketing is not only a tool to influence purchasing decisions, but also a medium to build collective awareness of the importance of social and environmental responsibility.

As environmental crises become more visible and urgent, marketing must evolve from product glorification to principle-based storytelling. At the heart of this transformation lies the recognition that enduring behavioral change is driven less by incentives than by internalized values. Green marketing that centers on education, moral alignment, and participatory engagement offers not merely a commercial advantage, but an opportunity to reimagine the very foundations of consumer culture in service of sustainability (Gupta et al., 2011).

Green marketing, when conceived as an ethical communication strategy rather than a promotional tactic, holds significant potential to reshape consumer behavior toward sustainable choices. Foundational to this effort is the recognition that consumer awareness does not automatically translate into ecological engagement. Prothero and Fitchett (2000) argue that for marketing efforts to lead to genuine transformation, the messaging must transcend product-centered benefits and invite consumers into broader discourses on responsibility and citizenship. This shift requires marketers to balance persuasion with education, ensuring that campaigns address not only preferences but values.

Authenticity is crucial in shaping consumer perceptions of green marketing, as it directly influences the level of trust or skepticism that consumers harbor towards a brand. Research by Mohr et al. (1998) highlights that consumers are becoming increasingly discerning, often scrutinizing the alignment between a company's environmental claims and its actual practices. When there is a perceived disconnect—such as when a company promotes its eco-friendly initiatives while engaging in environmentally harmful practices—consumers are likely to respond with cynicism. This skepticism not only undermines the credibility of the marketing campaign but can also lead to a broader distrust of the brand, ultimately diminishing consumer loyalty and engagement. To combat this skepticism, transparency in sourcing, production, and corporate values is essential. Companies must provide clear and honest information about their environmental practices, ensuring that their messaging is consistent across all platforms and stakeholders. This consistency reinforces the brand's credibility and helps to build a trustworthy relationship with consumers. When consumers perceive that a brand is genuinely committed to sustainability, they are more likely to engage with the brand on a deeper level, fostering loyalty and advocacy. Therefore, authenticity in green marketing is not merely a strategic advantage; it is a fundamental requirement for establishing meaningful connections with consumers in an increasingly eco-conscious marketplace.

Another crucial aspect lies in the clarity and precision of environmental claims. Ambiguous terminology such as “eco-friendly” or “natural” can mislead or confuse consumers, undermining their capacity to make informed decisions. According to Davis (1993), regulatory oversight and standardized labeling are necessary to prevent deceptive marketing and to support public understanding of environmental attributes. When consumers are provided with clear, verified information, their likelihood of aligning purchases with ecological values increases significantly.

In addition to message integrity, the emotional resonance of green marketing is a determining factor in consumer responsiveness. Emotional appeals—especially those grounded in care, fear, or pride—can be powerful motivators for behavior change. Hartmann and Apaolaza-Ibáñez (2009) find that campaigns invoking nature-related imagery and positive associations tend to elicit stronger attitudes toward environmentally friendly products. However, emotional strategies must be used with ethical sensitivity to avoid manipulative tactics that exploit guilt or anxiety.

Educational elements embedded within green marketing initiatives enhance their capacity to build lasting awareness. These may include infographics about carbon footprints, sustainability metrics, or life-cycle analyses of products. Kilbourne (1998) posits that environmental literacy must be part of the communication process if consumer engagement is to go beyond symbolic support. When companies take on the role of environmental educators, they contribute not only to sales but to the collective understanding of sustainability.

The integration of environmental messaging into brand identity further reinforces consumer alignment. When green values are expressed consistently through organizational culture, product design, customer service, and external partnerships, consumers perceive the brand as a legitimate advocate for ecological well-being. This perception builds long-term loyalty and positions the brand as a thought leader. Ottman (1998) notes that such integration must begin with internal commitment before being projected outward.

Interactive platforms, particularly digital media, offer unprecedented opportunities to foster participatory environmental engagement. Social media campaigns, user-generated content, and real-time feedback channels allow consumers to become co-creators of green narratives. Mangold and Faulds (2009) highlight that digital spaces enable dialogic communication, which is essential for shaping communal identity and collective environmental action. The dialogic nature of these platforms aligns with the democratic ethos of sustainability discourse.

Segmenting audiences based on psychographics rather than demographics has proven effective in targeting consumers with varying levels of environmental concern. Peattie and Peattie (2009) recommend tailoring messages to align with consumers' underlying motivations—be they altruistic, hedonistic, or pragmatic. This customization respects consumer diversity and maximizes receptivity to green messages. Generic appeals, in contrast, often fail to address the nuanced factors that drive ecological behavior.

Cross-sector collaboration amplifies the reach and legitimacy of green marketing efforts. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations, certification bodies, or academic institutions lend credibility and create multi-layered campaigns. These alliances position the company within a broader ecosystem of sustainability, signaling that its efforts are not isolated but part of a collective movement. Such alignment strengthens the ethical basis of the marketing strategy and enhances public trust.

One of the persistent criticisms of green marketing is its ability to be taken over by commercial interests, where companies' sustainability efforts are often presented in a way that favors the profit motive over challenging existing consumption norms. Banerjee et al. (1995) warn that the superficial use of green imagery, without systemic critique or real commitment, can create the illusion of insubstantial sustainability. In this context, companies may use green marketing elements to attract environmentally concerned consumers, but without making fundamental changes in their business practices. This not only hurts consumers who are looking for truly sustainable solutions, but can also exacerbate environmental problems by maintaining unsustainable consumption patterns.

For marketing to support authentic ecological engagement, it is important to recognize the limitations of market-based solutions and drive systemic change. Effective green marketing must go beyond mere product promotion and include advocacy for broader policy and fundamental consumer behavior change. This means that companies must commit to integrating sustainability principles into their entire business model, not just as a marketing strategy. In this way, green marketing can serve as a tool to drive greater awareness and collective action, ultimately contributing to positive changes in the way society interacts with the environment.

Consumer participation in environmental decision-making processes offers another avenue for fostering authentic engagement. Initiatives such as co-design, community reporting, and product feedback loops give individuals a sense of ownership and agency. Consumers in this segment act as recipients of information and contributors to the values formed by the company. This involvement can cultivate a deeper relationship between the consumer and the brand, transforming transactional interactions into collaborative endeavors. When consumers feel their voice matters, they are more likely to internalize the values promoted.

To be truly effective, green marketing must be embedded within a larger framework of corporate sustainability. This means that marketing campaign messages should not stand alone as a one-off initiative, but rather should reflect the company's core values and actual practices in day-to-day operations. Isolated campaigns that do not reflect operational integrity or strategic direction fail to sustain consumer trust. As Crane (2000) observes, marketing ethics and corporate responsibility must converge in order to maintain coherence. The disconnect between image and reality, once exposed, can irreparably damage reputations and delegitimize environmental initiatives.

Ultimately, the success of green marketing in raising awareness and fostering engagement depends on a synergistic balance between ethical consistency, educational depth, emotional authenticity, and structural integration. Marketing professionals must recognize their influence in shaping public discourse and accept accountability for the narratives they construct. As environmental crises intensify, the responsibility to communicate truthfully, inspire change, and reinforce sustainable behavior becomes not just a strategic priority but a moral imperative.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that green marketing, when structured with authenticity and guided by ethical communication, possesses the potential to elevate environmental consciousness among consumers. Through the integration of transparency, emotional resonance, educational content, and consistent corporate alignment, green marketing becomes a vehicle not merely for consumer influence but for public enlightenment. The literature demonstrates that environmental awareness grows meaningfully when marketing messages align with organizational practices and when campaigns cultivate both trust and relevance. Mere rhetoric is insufficient; genuine impact requires convergence between message, medium, and moral intention.

The implications of these findings extend beyond the marketing domain into the realm of corporate governance and public policy. Companies seeking to champion sustainability must treat green marketing as an extension of ecological responsibility, not as an isolated promotional tactic. Ethical clarity in message construction, adherence to verified environmental standards, and participatory communication strategies are key components of responsible branding. Furthermore, policymakers and educators should recognize marketing as a powerful cultural tool capable of shaping societal values and behaviors regarding the environment.

Future research and practice in green marketing should prioritize interdisciplinary collaboration that includes environmental science, behavioral economics, and communication ethics. Organizations are encouraged to invest in capacity-building initiatives that train marketing professionals to engage with sustainability as both a scientific and moral imperative. Campaigns must be continually evaluated not solely in terms of market outcomes but in relation to their contribution to ecological literacy and public engagement. Cross-sector coalitions and shared accountability frameworks will enhance the credibility and reach of green communication efforts.

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